

WEATHER.

Fair today; tomorrow probably rain; little change in temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 53, at 3 p.m.; lowest, 42, at 5 p.m. Full report see page 3.

The Sunday Star.

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No. 763—No. 27,591.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1919.

FIVE CENTS.

UNION MINE OFFICIALS CALLED TO INDIANAPOLIS TO EFFECT CANCELLATION OF COAL STRIKE

Follow Only Course Left to Them by Federal Court.

REFUSAL WOULD MEAN "CONTEMPT"

Order Calling Off Tie-Up Must Be Given by 6 P.M. Tuesday.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., November 8.—Union leaders were tonight pursuing the only course left open to them by the strict wording of Judge A. B. Anderson's edict today ordering a cancellation of the coal strike by 6 o'clock next Tuesday night, when they summoned all of the district presidents of the union, members of the executive board of the United Mine Workers and the central competitive field scale committee to meet here Monday to draw up a cancellation of the strike.

They could have moved only toward ending the walkout, as the federal district court's order was so construed that failure to end the strike would make them subject to prosecution. Judge Anderson emphasized that any failure to bring a halt to the strike or any affirmative word or action tending to "aid or abet" the continuation of the strike would render them as violators and in contempt of court.

Violation of War-Time Act.

Judge Anderson upheld the theory of the Attorney General's department that cessation of mine operations was in violation of the war-time food and fuel control act. He maintained that the strike was not only illegal, but that under the circumstances it approached rebellion. The strike started at midnight of October 31 and since that time 400,000 miners have been idle.

Union Officials here would not comment upon the court action.

"Not a word," said John L. Lewis, acting president of the big organization, and his colleagues were even less communicative. A shake of the head, sometimes accompanied by a grim smile, was as far as they wished to go toward indicating what they thought of the situation.

C. E. Ames, assistant attorney general, who conducted the case for the government, also smiled, but more cheerfully than the union men, when asked for comment, and said:

Fought Losing Fight From Start.

"The decision speaks for itself." Attorneys for the union fought a losing fight from the start of the proceedings. First they moved postponement for a week, indicating that there was a chance for settlement of the strike by that time. Mr. Ames objected to postponement and the court ordered the case to proceed.

Then the government introduced five affidavits as evidence that the operation of the railroad was being interfered with and that contracts between employers and miners had been broken. The defense responded with its motion for dissolution of the restraining order and arguments followed.

Although allowed an hour and a half, Judge Ames took only thirty-five minutes in presenting the government case. He based his argument upon President Wilson's denunciation of the strike and said that the structure of the government was endangered by the defendants' violations of the fuel control law.

From that point the proceedings were hurried by Judge Anderson, who gave the attorneys for the defense little opportunity to go into legal points which they tried to get into the record. He upheld in every particular the contention of the government that the strike was illegal under the Lever food and fuel act, and said that the upholding of this act was the only question before the court.

At one stage he indicated that the right to strike was not applicable to the case, because none of the defendants had been indicted under the act, but he allowed the argument to proceed on the theory that the union officials were proper agents of the miners, carrying out orders given by their principals.

Uphold Lever Act.

Almost immediately, however, the court threw the discussion back to the war-time powers of the fuel and food control law and advised the defense attorneys not to waste time by arguing other questions. Judge Anderson next stifled this line of debate also by announcing flatly that he was going to hold the Lever act constitutional and in effect until the President of the United States formally decrees the end of the war.

"This case," he said in issuing the injunction, "involves solely the question of enforcing the law. It is my absolute duty to uphold the law which no man and no body of men has any right to override. Were we to admit to even the slightest degree a contrary right, we would undermine the foundations of the republic."

"The government is right in seeking to uphold its own laws and in seeking its courts to aid it. These men have done an illegal act from which irreparable injury results to the complainant."

The injunction, prepared by the Attorney General, was signed by Judge Anderson.

OPERATORS WILL CONFER WITH MEN GOING BACK

ST. LOUIS, November 8.—The mine owners will reopen negotiations with the strikers as soon as the men return to work and continue working pending final settlement of differences, Thomas T. Brewster, chairman of the coal operators' scale committee, announced tonight.

Mr. Brewster said he expected production of bituminous coal to be resumed shortly, as he "assumed" the court order issued today at Indianapolis would be complied with.

COURT ORDER TAKES LIFE OUT OF STRIKE

Believed at Cumberland End Is Near Despite Assertions by Miners' Leaders.

(A staff correspondent of The Star was sent to investigate the conditions in the Western Maryland coal fields. He reports that the strike is near its end.)

CUMBERLAND, Md., November 8.—All the heart went out of the miners' strike in this district today when news of Judge Anderson's order directing recall of the strike order was received here. Officials of district No. 16 maintained a brave front, but many of the miners themselves, as well as representatives of the operators, railroad officials and merchants, expressed belief that the strike will be ended and the mines open again within a week.

Union Secretary's Statement.

Secretary Trickett of district No. 16, in the absence of other district officials of the United Mine Workers of America, authorized the following statement: "Judge Anderson's order will have no effect on the coal strike. President Lewis has no authority to recall the strike order, and I do not believe he will do so. While he promulgated the order he was merely carrying out the orders of the convention. "Only the union itself can recall the strike order. If President Lewis does attempt to recall the order I do not believe the men will pay any attention to him, because they will understand his action was taken under duress. I do not believe the men will go back to work, court order or no court order, until their just demands have been granted. The strike is not over yet."

Believed Older Men Will Control.

It is the belief of others familiar with the situation in this field, however, that the older men of the union now will take hold and no longer leave the directing of affairs in the hands of the younger and more radical element. It is certain that the older heads have not at any time given whole-hearted support to the strike, but rather have expressed belief that a strike at this time was not the best way to gain the desired ends. These members, however, were overruled, and the result, so far as this district is concerned, has been to aid in precipitating an industrial struggle in which the miners find public sentiment arrayed solidly against them; find the conservatives in their own ranks only half-hearted in their support; find the government and the federal court their active opponents, and, worst of all, find their defense fund tied up so tightly that not a dollar of strike benefits can be disbursed.

Production Figures.

Coal production figures for fields adjacent to this immediate section showed another increase for Friday. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad, according to report of division headquarters here to the railroad administration, loaded 1,199 cars of coal at the mines in the Somerset, Fairmont, Morgantown, Kingwood, Boswell and other fields in the twenty-four hours ended Friday midnight. This was an increase of 100 cars over the ninety-eight cars more than the Thursday report. The total for the first five days of the strike was 5,510 cars.

Today the Consolidation Coal Company installed powerful searchlights on the tops of buildings at its workings and on hills overlooking its mines. Officials of the company said no trouble was anticipated, but that it was deemed advisable to take all proper precautions. The company's main office, Baltimore and Ohio division headquarters, today was made regional field director in charge of allocation of coal to essential industries and for domestic use in this district. He will have charge of the distribution of coal among the Baltimore and Ohio and Western Maryland railroads or transported over their lines.

About 500 cars of coal were added to the number on Baltimore and Ohio sidings near here today. These cars are in the yards just west of here, which are rapidly filling up with loaded coal cars.

The Consolidation Coal Company late today began moving strings of empties to the sidings at its big mines between here and Frostburg. Local representatives of the company had no explanation to make of the move except to say that the cars would be on hand if they were needed early next week. F. G. H.

Belief Here That Mines Will Open By Thursday.

MR. GOMPERS AND OTHERS SILENT

Organized Labor Surprised by Outcome of Hearing.

Labor leaders in Washington refused last night to comment on the order of Federal Judge Anderson, issued yesterday in Indianapolis to officials of the miners' union, directing that they rescind the strike order, but several of them believe the striking miners will be back at work not later than next Thursday.

The outcome of the hearing in Judge Anderson's court was admitted by a surprise to the men who represent organized labor in the National Capital, but they accepted the situation in the same spirit that marked the attitude of the union officials in Indianapolis.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, and others interested in the outcome of the strike, discussed the court order informally last night, but had nothing to say to newspaper men who pressed them for some expression of opinion. Many of them had believed that the strike would be settled out of court, but none would express disappointment at the turn affairs had taken.

No Desire to Fight Government.

The statement by officers of the United Mine Workers in Indianapolis that they had no desire to fight the government was accepted generally as the feeling and attitude of the men.

Department of Justice officials said last night they believed the officers of the miners' organization who called the strike would formally issue the cancellation notice at their meeting at Indianapolis tomorrow morning. Announcement by counsel for the miners that Acting President Lewis unquestionably would abide by the court's order indicated to labor leaders here that the men would return to work when Lewis directed.

Reports from the mining regions showed little or no change in the general situation, although operators claimed considerable improvement in some states, particularly Alabama and West Virginia. All government agencies charged with the duty of protecting the public and seeing that coal reached points in need of it went forward with their plans without regard to court developments.

Miners Worked to Last.

The weekly summary issued yesterday by the geological survey showed that the miners had worked steadily up to the hour of the strike, and that the production for the five days immediately preceding the walkout was almost the capacity output, being the greatest tonnage ever mined in this country in a similar period of time. After the strike, however, production dropped so low that an unseasonable cold wave would have cut deeply into the reserve supply and caused much illness and suffering.

As a result of the coal situation the railroad administration last night issued a revised order under which foreign-owned ships may receive permits for bunkering in American ports if their cargo does not include coal. Such permits, however, will be only for sufficient coal to carry the vessel to its next bunkering station. Officials said freight was accumulating rapidly at tidewater ports, threatening congestion at railroad terminals, while at several golf ports wheat receipts for export have been heavy and the elevators are at capacity. This must be moved, it was said, in order that the vast stocks of wheat still in the grain-producing areas may be transported to markets. Complete discontinuance of bunkering of foreign ships might, it was noted, be a first step toward civil war.

"Political parties," continues that newspaper, "with ordinary means for action at command, must not be permitted to arrogate to themselves the right to use violence to impose political or social conceptions."

"Those who propose the legion populace," says the Echo de Paris, "have violent purpose, however plausible they may appear. They would take pattern from Russia. Let us not forget that a repetition of what happened in Russia is the dream of all socialist leaders."

Comments of the conservative press were justified in the sense that the bolsheviks began to develop by similar means the red guard in Russia. Immediately after the revolution, when there seemed no prospect of counter revolution, they began to arm workmen and to set up the red guard in the factories, with the excuse that the step was necessary as protection against counter revolution. As soon as the red guard became strong enough the bolsheviks used it to seize the power. The move of the French socialists has the same appearance.

Would Prohibit Paper Export.

Exportation of print paper would be prohibited under a bill introduced yesterday by Representative Christopher, republican, South Dakota. Penalties for violations of the law would be \$10,000, or ten years' imprisonment.

Orders Interned Austrians Home.

PARIS, November 7. (French Wireless Service).—The supreme council has ordered that Austro-Hungarian prisoners of war now interned in England are to be immediately returned to their native homes.



A REAL "COME-BACK."

PRINCE OF WALES IS DUE IN CAPITAL TUESDAY NOON

To Be Met Tomorrow at Canadian Border by Secretary Lansing, Who Will Accompany Him to Washington.

The Prince of Wales will arrive in Washington at noon Tuesday on a special train from the Canadian border, the State Department announced last night.

His arrival will be coincident with the community sings which are to be held in all parts of the National Capital Tuesday in observance of Armistice day.

The royal party will be accompanied to Washington by Secretary of State Lansing, who will leave here this afternoon to meet the prince when he crosses the border into the United States at Rouville Point tomorrow.

The route which the prince and his party will take from Union station to the Perry Belmont home, 1618 New Hampshire avenue, was announced as follows:

Down Delaware avenue to the Capitol grounds, in front of the Capitol, around the south side down the hill in the Capitol grounds to Pennsylvania avenue, along Pennsylvania avenue to 15th street, up 15th street to Lafayette square, along east side of Lafayette square to 11th street, turn left to 16th street, up 16th street to Scott Circle, along Massachusetts avenue to Dupont Circle, and along New Hampshire avenue to the Belmont residence, 1618 New Hampshire avenue.

The first event in Washington will be a formal dinner which Vice President Marshall will give in honor of his highness.

Wednesday morning the prince will go on a sightseeing tour of the city. In the evening he will dine informally with the Secretary of State. That evening he will be the guest at a dinner at the British embassy, which will be followed by a small reception. On Friday the heir to the throne of Great Britain will visit the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS PLAN A RED GUARD

Accused by Conservative Press of Patterning After Russian Bolsheviks.

By ARNO DE SCH-PEURET.
By Cable to The Star and New York World. Copyright, 1919.

PARIS, November 8.—Socialists are trying to establish a red guard in France. The effort comes at a moment when all the non-socialists, including many radicals, are preparing to vote for a national bloc and Premier Clemenceau's program because of fear that bolshevik tendencies may unify the socialists.

L'Humanite is pressing an appeal for the establishment of a "legion populace," ostensibly to help maintain order at political meetings, whereupon the conservative press is drawing a parallel between such an organization and the Russian red guard. Le Temps says the proposal is a first step toward civil war.

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FEDERAL RAIDERS IN NEW YORK TAKE 500 MORE AS REDS

Crusade to Prevent Spread of Radicalism Continues in Cities of Country.

NEW YORK, November 8.—Raids were made in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx tonight upon alleged "reds."

Shortly before midnight there were 500 prisoners in custody. It was said that every investigating agency of the United States had been ordered to co-operate with Department of Justice agents in the crusade to curb the spread of radicalism.

About 200 prisoners were taken in a raid upon a hall in 5th street, made by agents of the Department of Justice, under Chief William J. Flynn. The Department of Justice men were aided by members of the New York police "bomb squad."

The prisoners, whom the police described as "reds," were taken to police headquarters. A meeting was in progress when the "round-up" was made.

Celebration a Failure.

New York radicals made no attempt today to hold their widely advertised meeting in Rutgers Square in celebration of the second anniversary of the establishment of the soviet government in Russia. At the hour set for the meeting a few groups gathered in the square, but they were apparently mostly inspired by curiosity and offered no objections when dispersed by the police.

As a sequel to the raids made last night by federal and city detectives acting in conjunction with the police in other cities, fifty-six alleged were taken to Ellis Island today pending deportation proceedings.

All are said to be members of the Federated Union of Russian Workers of the United States and Canada.

Among the documents seized in the raids was one setting out the aims of this federation. These included the "organization of all Russian workers in the United States and Canada for joint struggle with capital for power; support of the movement for liberation in Russia; support of revolutionary steps taken by the workers of America."

Assassination and Destruction.

CHICAGO, November 8.—Assassination of public officials and destruction of public and private property were openly advocated in literature of the Union of Russian Workers, which made the object of federal raids with hundreds of arrests last night and today, the local investigation disclosed. In Chicago 185 persons were questioned, but many were released and the actual number held was 50.

Although fifteen deportation warrants already have been issued by the local immigration bureau, criminal prosecution against some of those arrested has been planned. Criminal actions could be based on transportation of anarchistic literature by mail and express, according to Edward J. Brennan, chief of the local bureau of investigation.

Three branches of the union had been organized in Chicago, it was learned. Steven Wasilevsky was the local secretary.

Wasilevsky and others were taken in a raid last night at a meeting of the communist labor party, according to Mr. Brennan. Wasilevsky was declared to have been selling literature of the union at the time. The literature, it was said, had been printed in the office of Bread and Freedom, the official organ of the union in New York.

Arrests in Connecticut.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., November 8.—Sixty alleged radicals were arrested here tonight in raids by agents of the Department of Justice, aided by local police. Most of the prisoners were taken in boarding houses on the East Side and were brought to city court chambers to be examined.

LEGION TO AID MAYOR, ARMY COMRADE, TO KEEP ORDER DURING STRIKE

By the Associated Press.
MIAMI, Fla., November 8.—Maj. W. P. Smith, an ex-service man, was inaugurated mayor of this city on Thursday of this week. This afternoon he was honored by the voluntary appearance at his office in a body of 250 members of the American Legion, who offered their services in the preservation of law and order during the city-wide strike of all union workers, which has been scheduled to begin next Monday morning.

CLOSE OF SPECIAL CONGRESS SESSION MAY BE THIS WEEK

House Leader Mondell Says Work Will Be Expedited.

Rail Bill Drafted.

Prospects for adjourning the special session of Congress at the end of this week were announced to the House late yesterday by House Leader Mondell. He said that if necessary night sessions will be held to expedite action.

The draft of the bill for permanent railroad legislation was completed last night. The House is to start work on it Tuesday and try to pass it before the end of the week.

Leader Mondell said that by that time the treaty situation in the Senate would be such, he thought, as to permit adjournment.

Anti-Strike Efforts Fail.

Repeated efforts to have the anti-strike provision included in the permanent railroad disposal bill in committee failed.

The committee worked all day on the labor provisions. Various forms of anti-strike legislation, including a provision carrying fine and imprisonment for strikers, were voted down, none of the proposals receiving more than a half dozen votes. A minority report on this or other provisions, on which the committee failed to agree unanimously, is not expected, but the disagreeing committee members said they would carry the fight into the House.

The committee bill differs radically from the Senate committee proposals. No provision is made for creation of a transportation board, which under the Senate measure would advise the Interstate Commerce Commission of the railroad matters. The House bill centers about increasing authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission over the rail carriers, although proposals for giving the commission control of water carriers and telegraph and telephone companies were rejected.

Arbitration and Penalties.

Voluntary arbitration through boards similar to those created during the war was agreed on by the committee. The only penalties provided are assessment of damages against a railroad for a lockout of employees in violation of a contract, or against a union authorizing a strike that would violate a contract. Under the bill, the employer would be liable to double the damages suffered by an employee from loss of employment, and the union would be liable for the full damages suffered by a carrier because of breach of an employment contract.

Damages would be collectible by court action, and any judgment against a union would be limited to common property, not including insurance, pension or other benefit funds.

The bill would set up two boards for adjusting disputes with headquarters in Chicago. The railway labor adjustment board would be composed of twenty union appointees and twenty representatives of the railway executives, and function through a "conference committee" chosen from the general membership of the board, to present each union directly interested in the dispute and an equal number of employer members.

Decisions would require concurrence of two-thirds of the committee membership.

Failure by the adjustment board to agree would refer the dispute automatically to the railway board of labor appeals, composed of nine members appointed by the President, with equal representation being given employees, employers and the public. Decisions by this board, on appealed cases, however, would be made by the labor and employer representatives, concurrence of five of the six members being required.

The appeal board also would be charged with a study of relations between carriers and employees. The public group would vote on all questions except those certified from the adjustment board.

Rule of Rate Making.

The committee bill contains a new statutory rule of rate making, requiring the Interstate Commerce Commission to consider "the interest of the public, the shippers, the reasonable cost of maintenance and operation, including the wages of labor, depreciation and taxes, and a fair return upon the value of the property used or held for the service of transportation," in reaching its conclusions.

Rates initiated by the railroad administration during government control would be continued "until otherwise changed by or pursuant to authority of law," and the bill increases the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission from nine to eleven members, and salaries of members from \$10,000 to \$12,000 a year.

SENATE VOTES U. S. JUDGE OF OWN RIGHT TO QUIT THE LEAGUE

Committee Reservation to Peace Treaty Adopted by Majority of Fifteen.

SIX DEMOCRATS LINE UP FOR THE PROPOSITION

Decision Expected Monday on the Suggested Qualification of Article X.

A reservation to the peace treaty with Germany which would make the United States sole judge of the nation's right to withdraw from the league of nations, was adopted late yesterday in the Senate by a vote of 50 to 35. Every republican and six democrats either voted for the reservation or were paired in its support.

The reservation, the first of those offered by the Senate foreign relations committee following the preamble—which was adopted Friday—also authorizes Congress, by concurrent resolution, to give notice of withdrawal of the United States from the league. A concurrent resolution does not require the approval of the President, and it was brought out in the debate that it was precisely that end desired by the proponents of the reservation.

Opponents Suffer Defeat.

Attempts were made by administration senators and by two of the so-called mild reservationists on the republican side—Senators McCumber and Nelson—to strike out the clause giving Congress power to take the nation out of the league without the approval of the President. But all attempts were defeated, and in the end Senator McCumber and Senator Nelson voted for the entire reservation.

The strength of the reservations offered by the foreign relations committee was developed more and more fully during the afternoon. It has been claimed that Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee, would be able to muster 55 votes for the reservations as against 41 in opposition to them. In the vote on the reservation yesterday this proved precisely the strength of the supporters; forty-nine republicans and six democrats making up the support.

Senator Lodge and other senators, who are supporting the reservations, were clearly pleased with the way in which the fight over the treaty is developing. They believe that they will be able to hold their strength for the committee reservations to the end. A raft of other reservations will be offered by individual senators, and some of them also may be adopted.

Sensor Lodge's Warning.

Senator Lodge reiterated his belief last night that if the opponents of the reservations defeat the resolution of ratification after the reservations have been attached to it by a majority of the Senate, the treaty will be "dead" to all intents and purposes. Whether the democrats, following the lead of Senator Hitchcock, will vote against ratification of the treaty with the reservations proposed by the Senate, in an attempt to bring about a deadlock from which a compromise may be negotiated acceptable to them and to the President, remains to be seen. They may expect fifteen to eighteen "irresponsible," nearly all of them republicans, to join with them in voting against the ratification resolution proposed by Senator Lodge. But it is realized that in attempting to bring about such a deadlock these senators are playing with fire, and in the end may prevent ratification of the treaty in any form.

Text of Reservation Adopted.

The reservation adopted by the Senate yesterday follows: "The United States so understands and construes article I that in case of notice of withdrawal from the league of nations, as provided in said article, the United States shall be held to the sole judgment as to whether all its international obligations and all its obligations under the said covenant have been fulfilled, and notice of withdrawal by the United States may be given by a concurrent resolution of the Congress of the United States." Five democrats were paired in voting for it—Senators Reed, Missouri; Gore, Oklahoma; Smith, Georgia; Walsh, Massachusetts; and Chamberlain, Oregon. A sixth democrat—Senator Shields—was paired in favor of it.

Vote in Detail.

Following is the vote in detail: For adoption—Republicans—Ball, Borah, Brandegee, Calder, Capper, Coolidge, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Edge, Felt, Fordland, France, Gurnea, Harding, Johnson of California, Jones of Washington, Kenyon, Keyes, Knox, La Follette, Lenroot, Lodge, McCormack, McCumber, McLean, McNary, Moses, Nelson, New, Newberry, Norris, Page, Penrose, Phipps, Poinsett, Sherman, Smart, Spencer, Sterling, Townsend, Wadsworth, Warren and Watson—43.

Democrats—Chamberlain, Gore, Reed, Smith of Georgia and Walsh of Massachusetts—5.

Total, 48.

Against—Republicans—none.

Democrats—Ashurst, Culler, Dial, Fletcher, Gay, Gerry, Harris, Harrison, Henderson, Hitchcock, Johnson of South Dakota, Jones of New Mexico, Kendrick, King, Kirby, McKeller, Myers, Nugent, Overman, Owen, Phelan, Pittman, Pomeroy, Robinson, Sheppard, Smith of Arizona, Smith of Maryland, Smith of South Carolina, Swanson, Thomas, Trammell, Underwood, Walsh of Montana, Williams and Wolcott. Total, 35.

The eleven senators not voting were

(Continued on Fourth Page.)